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REGARDFUL. *adj.* [*regard* and *full*.] Attentive; taking notice of.
 Bryan was so *regardful* of his charge, as he never disposed any matter, but first he acquainted the general. *Hayward.*
 Let a man be very tender and *regardful* of every pious motion made by the spirit of God to his heart. *South.*
REGARDFULLY. *adv.* [*from regardful*.] Attentively; heedfully.
 1. Attentively; heedfully.
 2. Respectfully.
 Is this th' Athenian minion, whom the world Voic'd so *regardfully*. *Shaksp. Timon of Athens.*
REGARDESS. *adj.* [*from regard*.] Heedless; negligent; inattentive.
 He likest is to fall into mischance,
 That is *regardeless* of his governance. *Spenser.*
Regardeless of the bliss wherein he sat,
 Second to thee, offer'd himself to die
 For man's offence. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iii.*
 We must learn to be deaf and *regardeless* of other things,
 Besides the present subject of our meditation. *Watts.*
REGARDESLY. *adv.* [*from regardeless*.] Without heed.
REGARDESSNESS. *n. f.* [*from regardeless*.] Heedlessness; negligence; inattention.
REGENCY. *n. f.* [*from regent*.]
 1. Authority; government.
 As Christ took manhood, that by it he might be capable of death, wherunto he humbled himself; so because manhood is the proper subject of compassion and feeling pity, which maketh the scepter of Christ's *regency* even in the kingdom of heaven amiable. *Hooker, b. v. f. 51.*
 Men have knowledge and strength to fit them for action: women affection, for their better compliance; and herewith beauty to compensate their subjection, by giving them an equivalent *regency* over men. *Greco.*
 2. Vicarious government.
 This great minister, finding the *regency* shaken by the faction of so many great ones within, and awed by the terror of the Spanish greatness without, durst begin a war. *Temple.*
 3. The district governed by a viceroy.
 Regions they pass'd, the mighty *regencies*
 Of seraphim. *Milton.*
 4. Those to whom vicarious regality is intrusted.
TO REGENERATE. *v. a.* [*regenero*, Lat.]
 1. To reproduce; to produce anew.
 Albeit the son of this earl of Desmond, who lost his head, was restored to the earldom; yet could not the king's grace *regenerate* obedience in that degenerate house, till it grew rather more wild. *Davies on Ireland.*
 Through all the soil a genial ferment spreads,
Regenerates the plants, and new adorns the meads. *Blackmore.*
 An alkali, poured to that which is mixed with an acid, raufeth an effervescence, at the cessation of which, the salts, of which the acid is compos'd, will be *regenerated*. *Arbutnot.*
 2. [*Regenero*, Fr.] To make to be born anew; to renew by change of carnal nature to a christian life.
 No sooner was a convert initiated, but by an easy figure he became a new man, and both acted and looked upon himself as one *regenerated* and born a second time into another state of existence. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*
REGENERATE. *adj.* [*regeneratus*, Lat.]
 1. Reproduced.
 Thou! the earthly author of my blood,
 Whose youthful spirit, in me *regenerate*,
 Doth with a twofold vigor list me up
 To reach at victory. *Shaksp. Richard II.*
 2. Born anew by grace to a christian life.
 For from the mercy-seat above,
 Preventive grace descending, had remov'd
 The stony from their hearts, and made new flesh
Regenerate grow instead. *Milton.*
 If you fulfil this resolution, though you fall sometimes by infirmity; nay, though you should fall into some greater act, even of deliberate sin, which you presently retract by confession and amendment, you are nevertheless in a *regenerate* estate, you live the life of a christian here, and shall inherit the reward that is promised to such in a glorious immortality hereafter. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*
REGENERATION. *n. f.* [*regeneration*, Fr.] New birth; birth by grace from carnal affections to a christian life.
 He saved us by the washing of *regeneration*, and renewing of the Holy Ghost. *Tit. iii. 5.*
REGENERATENESS. *n. f.* [*from regenerate*.] The state of being regenerate.
REGENT. *adj.* [*regens*, Fr. *regens*, Lat.]
 1. Governing; ruling.
 The operations of human life flow not from the corporeal moles, but from some other active *regent* principle that resides in the body, or governs it, which we call the soul. *Hale.*
 2. Exercising vicarious authority.
 He together calls the *regent* pow'rs
 Under him *regent*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iii.*

REGENT. *n. f.*
 1. Governour; ruler.
 Now for once beguill'd
 Uriel, though *regent* of the sun, and held
 The sharpest-sighted spirit of all in heav'n. *Milton.*
 Neither of these are any impediment, because the *regent* thereof is of an infinite immensity. *Hale.*
 But let a heifer with gilt horns be led
 To Juno, *regent* of the marriage bed. *Dryden.*
 2. One invested with vicarious royalty.
 Lord *regent*, I do greet your excellence
 With letters of commission from the king. *Shaksp.*
REGENTSHIP. *n. f.* [*from regent*.]
 1. Power of governing.
 2. Deputed authority.
 If York have ill demean'd himself in France,
 Then let him be deny'd the *regentship*. *Shaksp.*
REGERMINATION. *n. f.* [*re* and *germination*.] The act of sprouting again.
REGIBLE. *adj.* Governable. *Di.*
REGICIDE. *n. f.* [*regicide*, Lat.]
 1. Murderer of his king.
 I through the mazes of the bloody field,
 Hunted your sacred life; which that I mis'd
 Was the propitious error of my fate,
 Not of my soul; my soul's a *regicide*. *Dryden.*
 2. [*Regidium*, Lat.] Murder of his king.
 Were it not for this annulet, how were it possible for any to think they may venture upon perjury, sacrilege, murder, *regicide*, without impeachment to their saintship. *D. of Piety.*
 Did fate or we, when great Atrides dy'd,
 Urge the bold traitor to the *regicide*. *Pope's Odyssey.*
REGIMEN. *n. f.* [*Latin*.] That care in diet and living, that is suitable to every particular course of medicine.
 Yet should some neighbour feel a pain,
 Just in the parts where I complain,
 How many a message would he send?
 What hearty prayers, that I should mend?
 Enquire what *regimen* I kept,
 What gave me ease, and how I slept. *Swift.*
REGIMENT. *n. f.* [*regiment*, old Fr.]
 1. Established government; polity. Not in use.
 We all make complaint of the iniquity of our times, not unjustly, for the days are evil; but compare them with those times wherein there were no civil societies, with those times wherein there was as yet no manner of publick *regiment* established, and we have surely good cause to think, that God hath blessed us exceedingly. *Hooker, b. i. f. 10.*
 The corruption of our nature being presupposed, we may not deny, but that the law of nature doth now require of necessity some kind of *regiment*. *Hooker, b. i. f. 10.*
 2. Rule; authority. Not in use.
 The *regiment* of the soul over the body, is the *regiment* of the more active part over the passive. *Hale.*
 3. [*Regiment*, Fr.] A body of soldiers under one colonel.
 Th' adulterous Antony turns you off,
 And gives his potent *regiment* to a trull. *Shaksp.*
 Higher to the plain we'll set forth,
 In best appointment, all our *regiments*. *Shaksp.*
 The elder did whole *regiments* afford,
 The younger brought his conduct and his sword. *Waller.*
 The standing *regiments*, the fort, the town,
 All but this wicked sister are our own. *Waller.*
 Now thy aid
 Eugene, with *regiments* unequal prest,
 Awaits. *Phillips.*
REGIMENTAL. *adj.* [*from regiment*.] Belonging to a regiment; military.
REGION. *n. f.* [*region*, Fr. *regio*, Lat.]
 1. Tract of land; country; tract of space.
 All the *regions*
 Do seemingly revolt; and, who resist,
 Are mock'd for valiant ignorance. *Shaksp.*
 Her eyes in heav'n
 Would through the airy *region* stream so bright,
 That birds would sing, and think it were not night. *Shaksp.*
 The upper *regions* of the air perceive the collection of the matter of tempests before the air below. *Bacon.*
 They rag'd the goddess, and with fury fraught,
 The restless *regions* of the storms she fought. *Dryden.*
 2. Part of the body.
 The bow is bent and drawn, make from the shaft.
 —Let it fall rather, though the fork invade
 The *region* of my heart. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
 3. Place; rank.
 The gentleman kept company with the wild prince and Poins: he is of too high a *region*; he knows too much. *Shaksp.*
REGISTER. *n. f.* [*registrare*, Fr. *registrum*, Lat.] An account of any thing regularly kept.
 Joy may you have, and everlasting fame,
 Of late most hard achievement by you done,
 For which inrolled is your glorious name
 In heavenly *registers* above the sun. *Fairfax's Qu. S.*

REG

REG
 Sir John, as you have one eye upon my follies, as you hear them unfolded, turn another into the *register* of your own. *Shaksp.*
 This island, as appeareth by faithful *registers* of those times, had ships of great content. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
 Of these experiments, our friend, pointing at the *register* of this dialogue, will perhaps give you a more particular account. *Boyle.*
 For a conspiracy against the emperor Claudius, it was ordered that Scribonianus's name and consulate should be effaced out of all publick *registers* and inscriptions. *Addison.*
 2. [*Registrarius*, law Lat.] The officer whose business is to write and keep the register.
TO REGISTER. *v. a.* [*registrare*, Fr. from the noun.]
 1. To record; to preserve from oblivion by authentic accounts.
 The Roman emperors *registered* their most remarkable buildings, as well as actions. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
 2. To enrol; to set down in a list.
 Such follow him, as shall be *registered*. *Milton.*
 Part good, part bad: of bad the longer scowl.
REGISTER. *n. f.* [*from register*.]
 1. The act of inserting in the register.
 A little fee was to be paid for the *register*. *Grannt.*
 2. The place where the register is kept.
 A series of facts recorded.
 I wonder why a *register* has not been kept in the college of physicians of things invented. *Temple.*
REGLEMENT. *n. f.* [*French*.] Regulation. Not used.
 To speak of the reformation and *reglement* of usury, by the balance of commodities and discommodities thereof, two things are to be reconciled. *Bacon's Essays.*
REGLETTE. *n. f.* [*reglette*, from *regle*, Fr.] Ledge of wood exactly planed, by which printers separate their lines in pages widely printed.
REIGNANT. *adj.* [*French*.] Reigning; predominant; prevalent; having power.
 Princes are shy of their successors, and there may be reasonably supposed in queens *regnant* a little proportion of tenderness that way, more than in kings. *Watson.*
 The law was *regnant*, and coulin'd his thought,
 Hell was not conquer'd, when the poet wrote. *Waller.*
 His guilt is clear, his proofs are pregnant,
 A traitor to the vices *regnant*. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
TO REGORGE. *v. a.* [*re* and *gorge*.]
 1. To vomit up; to throw back.
 It was scoffingly said, he had eaten the king's goose, and did then *regorge* the feathers. *Hayward.*
 2. To swallow eagerly.
 Drunk with wine,
 And fat *regorg'd* of bulls and goats. *Milton's Agonistes.*
 3. [*Regorgere*, Fr.] To swallow back.
 As tides at highest mark *regorge* the flood,
 So fate, that could no more improve their joy,
 Took a malicious pleasure to destroy. *Dryden.*
TO REGRAFT. *v. a.* [*regreffere*, Fr. *re* and *graft*.] To graft again.
 On *regrafting* the famous cions, may make fruit greater. *Bac.*
TO REGRAVE. *v. a.* [*re* and *grave*.] To grave back.
 He, by letters-patents, incorporated them by the name of the dean and chapter of Trinity-church in Norwich, and *regrafted* their lands to them. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
TO REGRAVE. *v. a.*
 1. To offend; to shock.
 The clashing of the tortoise and viper rather *regrate*eth, than pleaseth the eye. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
 2. [*Regraver*, Fr.] To engrave; to forestall.
 Neither should they buy any corn, unless it were to make malt thereof; for by such engraving and *regrating*, the dearth, that commonly reigneth in England, hath been caused. *Spens.*
REGRAFTER. *n. f.* [*regrattier*, Fr. from *regrate*.] Foreteller; engrosser.
TO REGREET. *v. a.* [*re* and *greet*.] To salute; to greet a second time.
 Hereford, on pain of death,
 Till twice five summers have chiev'd our fields,
 Shall not *regreet* our fair dominions,
 But lead the stranger paths of banishment. *Shaksp.*
REGREET. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] Return or exchange of salutation. Not in use.
 And shall these hands, so newly join'd in love,
 Unyoke this seizure, and this kind *regreet*?
 Play fast and loose with faith? *Shaksp. King John.*
REGRESS. *n. f.* [*regress*, Fr. *regressus*, Latin.] Passage back; power of passing back.
 'Tis their natural place which they always tend to; and from which there is no progress nor *regress*. *Bunnet.*
TO REGRESS. *v. n.* [*regressus*, Lat.] To go back; to return; to pass back to the former state or place.
 All being forced unto fluent confidences, naturally *regress* unto their former solidities.
REGRESSION. *n. f.* [*regressus*, Lat.] The act of returning or going back.
 To desire there were no God, were plainly to unwind their

REG

own being, which must needs be annihilated in the subtraction of that essence, which substantially supporteth them, and restrains from *regression* into nothing. *Brown.*
REGRET. *n. f.* [*regret*, Fr. *regretts*, Italian. Prior has used it in the plural; but, I believe, without authority.]
 1. Vexation at something past; bitterness of reflection.
 I never bare any touch of conscience with greater *regret*. *King Charles.*
 A passionate *regret* at sin, a grief and sadness at its memory, enters us into God's roll of mourners. *Decay of Piety.*
 Though sin offers itself in never so pleasing a dress, yet the remorse and inward *regrets* of the soul, upon the commission of it, infinitely overbalance those faint gratifications it affords the senses. *South's Sermons.*
 2. Grief; sorrow.
 Never any prince expressed a more lively *regret* for the loss of a servant, than his majesty did for this great man; in all offices of grace towards his servants, and in a wonderful solicitous care for the payment of his debts. *Clarendon.*
 That freedom, which all forrows claim,
 She does for thy content resign;
 Her piety itself would blame,
 If her *regrets* should waken thine. *Prior.*
 3. Dislike; aversion. Not proper.
 Is it a virtue to have some ineffective *regrets* to damnation, and such a virtue too, as shall serve to balance all our vices. *Decay of Piety.*
TO REGRET. *v. a.* [*regretter*, Fr. from the noun.]
 1. To repent; to grieve at.
 I shall not *regret* the trouble my experiments cost me, if they be found serviceable to the purposes of respiration. *Boyle.*
 Calmly he look'd on either life, and here
 Saw nothing to *regret*, or there to fear;
 From nature's temperate feast rose satisfy'd,
 'Thank'd heav'n that he had liv'd, and that he dy'd. *Pope.*
 2. To be uneasy at. Not proper.
 Those, the impiety of whose lives makes them *regret* a deity, and secretly wish there were none, will greedily listen to atheistical notions. *Glavinille's Scrip.*
REGUERDON. *n. f.* [*re* and *guardon*.] Reward; recompense.
 Stoop, and set your knee-against my foot;
 And in *reguerdon* of that duty done,
 I gird thee with the valiant sword of York. *Shaksp.*
TO REGUERDON. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To reward. The verb and noun are both obsolete.
 Long since we were resolv'd of your truth,
 Your faithful service and your toil in war;
 Yet never have you tasted your reward,
 Or been *reguerdon'd* with so much as thanks. *Shaksp.*
REGULAR. *adj.* [*regular*, Fr. *regularis*, Lat.]
 1. Agreeable to rule; consistent with the mode prescribed.
 The common cant of critics is, that though the lines are good, it is not a *regular* piece.
 The ways of heav'n are dark and intricate,
 Puzzled in mazes, and perplex'd with errors;
 Our understanding traces them in vain,
 Lost and bewilder'd in the fruitless search;
 Nor sees with how much art the windings run,
 Nor where the *regular* confusion ends. *Addison.*
 So when we view some well-proportion'd dome,
 No monstrous height or breadth or length appear;
 The whole at once is bold and *regular*. *Pope.*
 2. Governed by strict regulations.
 So just thy skill, so *regular* my rage. *Pope.*
 3. In geometry, *regular* body is a solid, whose surface is compos'd of *regular* and equal figures, and whose solid angles are all equal, and of which there are five sorts, viz. 1. A pyramid comprehended under four equal and equilateral triangles. 2. A cube, whose surface is compos'd of six equal squares. 3. That which is bounded by eight equal and equilateral triangles. 4. That which is contained under twelve equal and equilateral pentagons. 5. A body consisting of twenty equal and equilateral triangles: and mathematicians demonstrate, that there can be no more *regular* bodies than these five. *Muschenbr.*
 There is no universal reason, not confined to human fancy, that a figure, called *regular*, which hath equal sides and angles, is more beautiful than any irregular one. *Bentley.*
 4. Instituted or initiated according to established forms or discipline: as, a *regular* doctor; *regular* troops.
REGULAR. *n. f.* [*regular*, Fr.]
 In the Romish church, all persons are said to be *regulars*, that do profess and follow a certain rule of life, in Latin stiled *regulas*, and do likewise observe the three approved vows of poverty, chastity and obedience. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
REGULARITY. *n. f.* [*regularité*, Fr. from *regular*.]
 1. Agreeableness to rule.
 2. Method; certain order.
Regularity is certain, where it is not so apparent, as in all fluids; for *regularity* is a similitude continued. *Greco.*
 He was a mighty lover of *regularity* and order; and managed all his affairs with the utmost exactness. *Atterbury.*